

MISSOURI

USDA, RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

This Guide will serve as an essential mechanism for implementing Rural Development Instruction 1940-G, "Environmental Program," particularly Paragraph 1940.304, Special Policy. Rural Development recognizes that its specific mission of assisting rural areas, composed of rural residents and communities, goes hand-in-hand with protecting the environmental resources upon which these systems are dependent.

The basic content, purposes and uses of the Guide are summarized as follows:

- 1. The Guide shall serve as a mechanism for assembling an inventory of the locations within the State of those natural resources, land uses, and environmental factors that have been specified by federal, state and local authorities as deserving some degree of protection or special consideration;**
- 2. The Guide shall summarize the various standards or types of federal, state or local protection that apply to the natural resources, land uses, and environmental factors listed in the inventory;**
- 3. The Guide shall be considered by Rural Development management in decisions relating to the use of available program resources.**
- 4. Applications for individual projects must be reviewed for consistency with the Guide. This includes all individual and group-type loans and grants, all subdivision reviews and the disposal of inventory property.**

The Natural Resource Management Guide is not intended to result in a plan or be a plan. It is intended to be an explicit framework of major environmental standards and review requirements that have been promulgated at the federal level as well as those that are particular to the State. It provides listings of natural opportunities and constraints for various land use activities against which proposals for development can be evaluated. Finally, it serves as a useful planning tool for prospective applicants.

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NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

I. Environmental Requirements

Rural Development has published its environmental requirements in Rural Development Instruction 1940-G (7 CFR Part 1940 Subpart G). The content of the Instruction is derived from requirements contained in major environmental laws and regulations affecting Rural Development programs such as the National Environmental Policy Act, Council on Environmental Quality Regulations, Farmland Protection Policy Act, and USDA Regulation 9500-3, "Land Use Policy." Following are the Rural Development General and Special Policies as contained in Rural Development Instruction 1940-G, "Environmental Program."

A. General Policy

1. Rural Development shall consider environmental quality as equal with economic, social, and other relevant factors in program development and decision-making processes.
2. In assessing the potential environmental impacts of its actions, Rural Development shall consult early with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies and other organizations to provide decision makers with both the technical and human aspects of environmental planning.
3. When adverse environmental impacts are identified, either direct or indirect, an examination shall be made of alternative courses of action including their potential environmental impacts. The objective of the environmental review shall be to develop a feasible alternative with the least adverse environmental impact. The alternative of not proceeding with the proposal shall also be considered particularly with respect to the need for the proposal.
4. If no feasible alternative exists, including the no-action alternative, measures to mitigate the identified adverse environmental impacts shall be included in the proposal.
5. The performance of environmental reviews and the consideration of alternatives shall occur as early as possible in the Rural Development decision-making process so that the Agency will be in the most flexible and objective position to deal with these considerations.

B. Special Policy

1. Important Land Resources

- (a) Rural Development recognizes that its specific mission of assisting rural areas, composed of farms and rural towns, goes hand-in-hand with protecting the environmental resources upon which these systems are dependent. Basic resources necessary to both farm and rural communities include important farmlands and forestlands, prime rangelands, wetlands, and floodplains. The definitions of these areas are contained in the Appendix to the Departmental Regulation 9500-3, "Land Use Policy." Given the importance of these resources, as emphasized in the Departmental Regulation, Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management", and Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands", it is Rural Development's policy not to approve or fund any proposals that, as a result of their identifiable impacts, direct or indirect, would lead to or accommodate either the conversion of these land uses or encroachment upon them. The only exception to this policy is if the approving official determines (i) there is no practicable alternative to the proposed action, (ii) the proposal conforms to the planning criteria identified in Paragraph 1.b. of this section, and (iii) the proposal includes all practicable measures for reducing the conversion/encroachment.
- (b) It is also recognized that unless carefully reviewed, some proposals designed to serve the needs of rural communities can adversely affect the existing economic base and settlement patterns of the community as well as create development pressures on land and environmental resources essential to farm economies. An example of such a proposal might be the extension of utilities and other types of infrastructure beyond a community's existing settlement pattern and into important farmlands for the purpose of commercial or residential expansion, even though there is available space within the existing settlement pattern for such expansion. Not only may the loss of important farmlands unnecessarily result, but the community may be faced with the economic costs of providing public services to outlying areas, as well as the deterioration of its central business or commercial area; the latter may not be able to compete with the newer, outlying commercial establishments. These results are undesirable, and to avoid their occurrence, projects designed to meet rural community

needs (i.e., residential, industrial, commercial, and public facilities) will not be approved unless the following conditions are met:

- 1) The project is planned and sited in a manner consistent with the policies of this section, the Farmland Protection Policy Act, and Departmental Regulation 9500-3.
- 2) The project is not inconsistent with an existing comprehensive and enforceable plan that guides growth and reflects a realistic strategy for protecting natural resources, and the project is compatible, to the extent practicable, with State, units of local government, and private programs and policies to protect farmland. (If no such plan or policies exist, there is not a Rural Development requirement that either be prepared and adopted, as further specified in paragraph 1.c. of this section.)
- 3) The project will encourage long-term economically viable public investment by fostering or promoting development patterns that ensure compact community development, that is, development that is limited to serving existing settlement patterns or is located in existing settlement patterns, e.g., the rehabilitation and renovation of existing structures, systems and neighborhoods; infilling of development; the provision of a range of moderate-to-high residential densities appropriate to local and regional needs. When these development patterns or types are not practicable, the development must be contiguous with the existing settlement pattern and provide for a range of moderate-to-high residential densities appropriate to local and regional needs. It is recognized that some Rural Development Community Programs projects are designed to serve rural residents, such as rural water and waste disposal systems and, therefore, cannot be limited in service area to those areas contiguous with existing settlement patterns. These types of projects will be designed to primarily serve existing structures and rural residents in noncontiguous areas.

Any additional capacity within the system will be limited to meet reasonable growth needs and, to the extent practicable, be

designed to meet such needs within existing settlements and areas contiguous to them

- (c) The conditions specified in paragraph 1.b. of this section should not be construed as advocating excessive densities, congestion, or loss of open space amenities within rural communities. Desirable living conditions can be obtained under these objectives along with economic and social benefits for the community and the surrounding farm operations. Additionally, these conditions should not be construed as requiring localities to develop plans which contain the conditions or to so amend existing plans to incorporate the conditions. In any instance in which these planning conditions or criteria do not exist within the project area, project reviews will not be postponed until the criteria are adopted. Rather, projects shall be reviewed and funding decisions made in light of a project's consistency with the contents of this guide (excluding paragraph 1.b. (2) of this section, which would not be applicable). :

II. Existing Federal and State Laws, Regulations, Standards or Procedures that Protect Designated, Important Land Uses and Environmental Resources Within the State.

Following is a listing of important land uses or features as well as environmental and cultural resources that have been designated by federal and state agencies as deserving of some form of protection, conservation or other designated level of consideration. The materials that follow specify the designate resource, and (a) the level or degree of protection to be afforded the resource, (b) agency(s) having jurisdiction or special expertise and (c) brief description where the resource is located within the State. When federal, state, or local designations overlap, the most restrictive standard applies.

A. Resource. FLOODPLAINS AND WETLANDS

1. Level of Protection. Projects shall be examined for compliance with Exhibit C of Rural Development Instruction 1940-G. A determination of whether the project will cause changes in the natural values and functions of the wetland or floodplain is required. Rural Development intends to avoid unwarranted conversion of these resources and where this is not possible, mitigate potential adverse impacts to them.

In addition, the Corps of Engineers administers Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344) and Section 10 of the Rivers and

Harbor Act of 1899 (33 USC 403). If any work or filling is proposed in a stream, river, lake or wetland, a determination of the need for a Department of the Army permit shall be requested from the appropriate Corps of Engineers district. Similarly, the State of Missouri through the Department of Natural Resources, Water Pollution Control Program, has oversight and coordination responsibilities related to these permitting activities.

2. **Agency Jurisdiction.** Confer with Dick Hainje, Regional Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2323 Grand Boulevard, Suite 900, Kansas City, MO 64108, (816) 283-7061. Can also consult with Roger Connell, Floodplain Management Officer, State Emergency Management Agency, P. O. Box 116, Jefferson City, MO 65102, (573) 526-9129.

Confer with the appropriate Corps of Engineers District for requirements under the Department of Army permit program. The Corps has regulatory jurisdiction over streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands. Refer to Attachment 1 for the Corps of Engineers District boundaries. Additional information and assistance in analyzing projects located in floodplain fringe areas can be obtained from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Corps of Engineers, and the U. S. Geological Survey.

For wetlands, consult with Charlie Scott, Ecological Services Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 608 Cherry Street, Room 200, Columbia, MO 65201, (573) 876-1911, a local USDA Soil Conservation Service office, or Brian Huberty, Regional Wetlands Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1 Federal Drive, BHW Bldg, Mail Stop 4056, Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056, (612) 713-5332.

3. **Location of Resource.** Floodplains occur throughout the State. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain maps should be consulted such as: Flood Insurance Rate Map, Flood Boundary and Floodway Map and/or Flood Hazard Boundary Map. A Flood Insurance Rate Map, due to cost restraint, may not represent: Flood hazard zones in drainage areas of one square mile or less; Floodplains of 200 feet or less in width; small depressions or sinkholes which may impound flood waters.

Many communities and counties in the State have had special flood hazard areas mapped by FEMA. A listing of the communities and counties which have had special flood hazard areas mapped is contained in the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program

Community Status Book. The Community Status Book can be accessed on the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov>. The Community Status Book includes an address and telephone number for ordering flood maps. Flood maps for individual communities and counties can also be obtained by accessing the FEMA website, <http://www.fema.gov> and then accessing the 'National Flood Insurance', 'FEMA Flood Map Store', 'Catalog', and 'FEMA issued Flood Maps' links at that website. The Rural Development State Office maintains copies of FEMA issued flood maps for all communities and counties in the State.

There are wetlands of importance throughout the state and early consultation with appropriate experts is necessary to determine the potential for adverse impacts. Wetland location maps can be found by accessing <http://www.nwi.fws.gov> and then utilizing the Wetlands Interactive Mapper Tool on that website.

B. Resource. WILDERNESS AREAS

1. **Level of Protection.** Areas of wilderness are administered under the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964, Public Law 88-577 in which the wilderness resource is recognized as a valued part of our Nation's heritage. Wilderness areas are established for the use and enjoyment of the American people and to provide for the preservation of their wilderness character. Whenever a wilderness area could be impacted by a proposal, consultation with the administrative agency will take place.

In Missouri, eight Wilderness Areas have been designated. Seven of the Areas are managed by the U. S. Forest Service and the eighth Area is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The seven Areas managed by the U.S. Forest Service are: Bell Mountain, Devil's Backbone, Hercules Glades, Irish, Paddy Creek, Piney Creek, and Rockpile Mountain. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Mingo Wilderness Area.

Information concerning the Mingo Wilderness Area can be found at <http://midwest.fws.gov/Mingo/wild.html>

Information concerning the seven Wilderness Areas managed by the U.S. Forest Service can be found at http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/marktwain/wilderness_index.htm

2. **Agency Jurisdiction.** For the Mingo Wilderness Area, consult with Kathleen Maycroft, Refuge Manager, 24279 State Highway 51, Puxico, MO 63960, (573) 222-3589.

For all other Wilderness Areas, consult with the Forest Service Ranger District office responsible for managing the respective Area. The Wilderness Areas and Ranger Districts are:

Bell Mountain – Potosi Ranger District, Highway 8 West, Potosi, MO 63664, telephone (573) 438-5427.

Devil’s Backbone – Willow Springs Ranger District, Old Springfield Road, Willow Springs, MO 65793, telephone (417) 469-3155.

Hercules Glades – Ava Ranger District, 1103 S. Jefferson, Ava, MO 65608, telephone (417) 683-4428.

Irish – Eleven Point Ranger District, Highway 19, Winona, MO 65588, telephone (573) 325-4233.

Paddy Creek – Houston Ranger District, 108 S. Sam Houston Blvd., Houston, MO 65483, telephone (417) 967-4194.

Piney Creek – Cassville Ranger District, Highway 248 East, Cassville, MO 65625, telephone (417) 847-2144.

Rockpile – Fredericktown Ranger District, 1501 Madison 212, Fredericktown, MO 63645, telephone (573) 783-7225.

3. **Location of Resource.** These Areas are all located in the southern half of Missouri. Refer to Attachment 2 for locations.

C. **Resource.** WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

1. **Level of Protection.** Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Certain selected rivers and their immediate environments which possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free flowing condition and shall be protected. Rural Development’s review will be to determine whether the proposed project would have a direct and adverse effect on the values which served as the basis for the river’s inclusion in the system (Component Rivers) or designation for potential addition to the system (Inventory Rivers) or if the proposal would invade the river area or unreasonably diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the area. If such a River is in the proposed project area or the project has the potential to affect such a River, the Rural Development official will initiate consultation with the river-administering agency.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Rural Development shall review each proposal or project for complying with the purpose of conserving and interpreting unique scenic and other natural values and objects of historic interest, along portions of the Current River and the Jack's Fork River in Missouri. The purposes are to maintain these rivers as free flowing streams, preserve springs and caves, manage wildlife, and provide for use and enjoyment of the outdoor recreation resources pursuant to Section 1 of Public Law 88-492. There are very stringent wastewater treatment and disposal requirements for Component Rivers, Inventory Rivers and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

The Clean Water Act in Section 404 requires that prior authorization be obtained from the Corps of Engineers for the discharge of dredged or fill materials into the waters of the United States, including wetlands.

Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 requires prior authorization be obtained from the Corps for any work or structures in, over, or under navigable waters of the United States.

Information concerning Component Rivers can be found at <http://www.nps.gov/rivers/publications.html>

Information concerning Inventory Rivers in Missouri can be found at <http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/programs/rtca/nri/STATES/mo.html>

Information concerning the Ozark National Scenic Riverways can be found at <http://www.nps.gov/ozar/>

2. **Agency Jurisdiction.** For Component Rivers (Eleven Point River), confer with the Ronnie Raum, Forest Supervisor, Mark Twain National Forest, 401 Fairgrounds Road, Rolla, MO 65401, (573) 364-4621.

For Inventory Rivers, confer with Sue Jennings, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, NE 68104, (402) 221-3493.

For Ozark National Scenic Riverways, confer with Park Superintendent, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, 404 Watercress Drive, P. O. Box 490, Van Buren, MO 63965, (573) 323-4236.

Confer with the appropriate Corps of Engineers District for any proposed activities which may be covered by Section 404 and/or

Section 10 as described above. Refer to Attachment 1 for the Corps of Engineer District boundaries.

3. **Location of Resource.** Wild and Scenic Rivers

(a) **Component Rivers**

- 1) **Eleven Point River - Oregon County
Thomasville to State Highway 42**

(b) **Inventory Rivers**

- 1) **Beaver Creek – Douglas and Taney Counties
Beginning at Sec. 24, Twp. 26N, Range 17W and ending
at Bull Shoals Lake, Sec. 12, Twp. 23N, Range 19W**
- 2) **Big Piney River – Pulaski, Phelps, and Texas Counties
Gasconade River to Hwy 63, 1 mile NE of Cabool**
- 3) **Big Sugar Creek – McDonald County
From Sec. 35, Twp. 22N, Range 30W to Sec. 34, Twp.
22N, Range 32W at Pineville, joins Little Sugar Creek
to form the Elk River**
- 4) **Black River - ReynoldsCounty
Highway K to source (confluence of East and West
forks)**
- 5) **Bourbeuse River - Franklin, Crawford, Gasconade, and
Phelps Counties
Noser Mill to Highway B**
- 6) **Bryant Creek - Douglas and Ozark Counties
North Fork White River to Highway 14**
- 7) **Castor River – Bollinger, Wayne, and Madison
Counties**
- 8) **Cedar Creek – Boone and Callaway Counties
Missouri River to Highway WW**
- 9) **Cedar Creek - Cedar and Dade Counties
Sac River to source**
- 10) **Courtois Creek - Crawford and Washington Counties
Huzzah Creek to Brazil**
- 11) **Cuivre River, West Fork – Montgomery and Lincoln
Counties
Cuivre River to County Highway AC**

- 12) **Current River – Dent, Shannon, and Carter Counties**
Entire segment within Ozark National Scenic
Riverways
- 13) **Elk River – McDonald County**
From Pineville formed by the junction of Big and Little
Sugar Creeks, to the Missouri-Oklahoma state line;
becomes Lake of the Cherokees in Oklahoma
- 14) **Gasconade River – Gasconade, Osage, Maries, Phelps,**
Pulaski, Laclede, and Wright Counties
Missouri River to source
- 15) **Huzzah Creek - Crawford County**
Meramec River to Dillard
- 16) **Indian Creek – Douglas and Howell Counties**
Beginning at Sec. 29, Twp. 27N, Range 10W and ending
at Sec. 19, Twp. 26N, Range 11W, North Fork of the
White River (located almost entirely within the Mark
Twain National Forest)
- 17) **Jacks Fork – Texas and Shannon Counties**
Entire segment within Ozark National Scenic
Waterways
- 18) **Little Black River – Butler and Ripley Counties**
From Sec. 36, Twp. 25N, Range 2E to Sec. 2, Twp. 21N,
Range 3E, the Missouri-Arkansas state line
- 19) **Little Niangua River – Camden, Dallas, and Hickory**
Counties
From Sec. 20, Twp. 35N, Range 19W to Sec. 4, Twp.
38N, Range 18W, Lake of the Ozarks
- 20) **Little Piney Creek – Phelps and Dent Counties**
From Sec. 21, Twp. 34N, Range 8W to Sec. 24, Twp.
37N, Range 10W, Gasconade River (substantially
within Mark Twain National Forest boundaries)
- 21) **Little St. Francois River – Madison County**
From SUR3087, Twp. 33N, Range 7E Northwest of
Fredericktown, to Sec. 24, Twp. 33N, Range 7E, St.
Francois River

- 22) **Locust Creek – Sullivan County**
End channelization (Sec. 8, Twp. 61N, Range 20W) to
Sec. 28, Twp. 64N, Range 20W
- 23) **Locust Creek – Linn, Chariton, and Livingston**
Counties
Grand River to U.S. Highway 36
- 24) **Marrowbone Creek - Daviess County**
Highway 13 to I-35
- 25) **Meramec River – Franklin, Washington, Crawford, and**
Phelps Counties
Downstream Boundary of Meramec State Park to Cook
Station
- 26) **Middle Fabius River and North Fork - Lewis, Knox,**
Scotland and Schuyler Counties
North Fabius River to source
- 27) **Mineral Fork - Washington County**
Big River to Highway F
- 28) **Niangua River – Dallas and Laclede Counties**
From Sec. 36, Twp. 35N, Range 18W, Bennet Spring
Branch to the Sec. 2, Twp. 36N, Range 18W,
Camden/Dallas County line
- 29) **Osage Fork of the Gasconade River – Webster and**
Laclede Counties
From Sec. 26, Twp. 30N, Range 17W South of High
Prarie to Sec. 23, Twp. 35N, Range 14W
- 30) **Shoal Creek - Newton and Barry Counties**
Spring River to source
- 31) **South Fabius River – Knox County**
County Highway E to confluence of North and South
Forks
- 32) **Spring Creek – Douglas and Howell Counties**
From Sec. 24, Twp. 26N, Range 10W to Sec. 34, Twp.
25N, R11W (almost entirely within the Mark Twain
National Forest boundaries)
- 33) **Spring River – Jasper and Lawrence Counties**
Highway 96 to Highway 44

- 34) **Spring River and Warm Fork – Oregon and Howell Counties (Randolph, Sharp, and Fulton Counties in AR)**
From confluence with Black River near Black Rock upstream to headwaters near West Plains
- 35) **Spring River, South Fork – Howell County (Sharp and Fulton Counties in AR)**
From confluence with Spring River near Hardy upstream to headwaters south of South Fork
- 36) **St. Francis River – Wayne, Madison, and St. Francois Counties**
Lake Wappapello to Syenite
- 37) **Swan Creek – Christian and Taney Counties**
From Sec. 4, Twp. 26N, Range 18W to Sec. 15, Twp. 24N, Range 20W, Bull Shoals Lake
- 38) **White River, North Fork – Ozark, Douglas, and Texas Counties**
Norfolk Lake to source

D. Resource. HISTORICAL, ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

1. **Level of Protection. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by the Council. These regulations, ‘Protection of Historic Properties,’ were revised in May, 1999, and are summarized and codified at 36 C.F.R. Part 800. Rural Development loan/grant approval officials (Agency Official) must ensure that the Section 106 process is completed prior to the approval of the expenditure of any federal funds on the undertaking. The Section 106 process should be initiated early in the undertaking’s planning, so that a broad range of alternatives may be considered during the planning process for the undertaking.**

At the earliest stages of consideration of an application, the Agency Official shall determine whether the undertaking has the potential to cause an effect to properties that are listed on, or may be eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places and are located within the undertaking’s area of potential environmental impacts.

This will be accomplished by referring to Missouri Rural Development Instruction 1901-F, Exhibit A, for guidance on electronically accessing the National Register of Historic Places and reviewing the Register to identify any listed properties which may be within the undertaking's area of potential environmental impacts. The Agency Official will also consider the historical characteristics of the area of potential impacts, consult with local historical society groups or organizations, or consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer for assistance in determining whether a property(ies) may be eligible for listing on the National Register.

If a Rural Development undertaking has the potential to cause an effect to a historic property, and if either: 1) the Agency Official determines that no historic properties are present or 2) there is one present but the undertaking will have no effect on it, the Agency Official will notify the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) of that determination. Refer to Attachment 9, Pages 1-2, for the 'Section 106 Project Information Form' to be completed and provided to the SHPO in those situations. The 'Section 106 Project Information Form' is on the Rural Development Missouri SNAP Server.

If the Agency Official determines that a Rural Development undertaking will have an effect on a historic property, the Agency Official will advise the SHPO of that determination. A completed 'Section 106 Project Information Form' will be provided to the SHPO along with an explanation of the undertaking's effect on the historic property. The Agency Official will consult with the SHPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and any other potentially interested parties to develop and evaluate alternatives or modifications to the undertaking which could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties.

In some instances, the SHPO may recommend that an archeological survey be completed to determine whether historical/archeological resources may be affected by an agency action. The State of Missouri, DNR, maintains a listing of Archeological Consultants who are qualified to complete archeological surveys. Refer to Attachment 12 for the DNR listing of Archeological Consultants.

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2. **Agency Jurisdiction.**

- (a) **Federal.** Consult with Interagency Archaeological Services, Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service, 12795 West Alameda Parkway, P. O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225, (303) 969-2800.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Eastern Office of Review, The Old Post Office Building, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 809, Washington, D.C., 20004, (202) 606-8505.

- (b) **State.** Consult first with LaVerne Brondell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Historic Preservation Program, Division of State Parks, 100 E. High Street, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101, (573) 751-7860.

3. **Location of Resource.** National Register of Historic Places; Review Missouri Instruction 1901-F, Exhibit A.

E. **Resource.** CRITICAL HABITAT AND ENDANGERED/THREATENED SPECIES

1. **Level of Protection.** Rural Development shall not authorize, fund, or carry out any proposal or project that is likely to (1) jeopardize the continued existence of any plant or wildlife species listed by the Secretary of Interior or Commerce as endangered or threatened; or (2) destroy or adversely modify the habitats of listed species when such habitats have been determined critical to the species' existence by the Secretary of Interior or Commerce unless Rural Development has been granted an exemption for such proposal by the Endangered Species Committee pursuant to subsection (h) of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

The Constitution of Missouri established the Missouri Conservation Commission and Department of Conservation and prescribes their responsibilities for the control management, restoration, conservation and regulation of the State's wildlife resource. These responsibilities include regulatory authority for the protection of rare and endangered species. Endangered species of wildlife include all those which appear on the U. S. Department of Interior's current U. S. List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife, current U. S. List of Endangered Native Fish and Wildlife, and those native species designated as endangered in Missouri.

2. **Agency Jurisdiction.** For federal critical habitat or endangered/threatened species, confer with Charlie Scott, Ecological Services Field Office Supervisor, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 608 Cherry Street, Room 200, Columbia, MO 65201, (573) 876-1911.

For state critical habitat or endangered/ species, confer with Wildlife Division, Missouri Department of Conservation, P. O. Box 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180, (573) 751-4115.

3. **Location of Resource.** The Missouri Department of Conservation has developed a database called the Heritage DataBase which lists all critical habitat and endangered/threatened species (both federal and state) in Missouri; the database is compiled by County. NRCS District Conservationists have a copy of the database for areas they serve. NRCS District Conservationists should be consulted to review the database for a determination on whether a proposed action will possibly affect critical habitat or endangered/threatened species. If it appears a proposed action might affect a federal critical habitat or endangered/threatened species, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should be consulted for advice. If it appears that the proposed action might affect a state critical habitat or endangered/threatened species, the Missouri Department of Conservation should be consulted for advice.

F. **Resource.** NATURAL LANDMARKS

1. **Level of Protection.** The National Natural Landmarks Program is administered under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The program is to identify and encourage the preservation of the Nation's natural heritage. Designation as a natural landmark is not a land withdrawal and in no way affects the ownership of the site. When proposals are assessed, consideration should be given to the existence and location of natural landmarks and the affects of these actions on the nationally significant natural resources of those sites.
2. **Agency Jurisdiction.** National Park Service, Department of Interior is responsible for administering the program. Contact the Regional Director, National Park Service, 1709 Jackson St., Omaha, NE 68102, (402) 221-3471.
3. **Location of Resource.** There are sixteen designated National Landmark sites in Missouri. Below are the names of the sites and the county where each is located. Refer to Attachment 3 for the specific location of each site. An asterisk (*) indicates that the owner of the

landmark has entered into a voluntary agreement to protect the area's natural value.

*Barton County - Golden Prairie
*Callaway County - Tucker Prairie
Camden County - Carroll Cave
*Clay County - Maple Woods Natural Area
*Crawford County - Onondaga Cave
*Marion County - Mark Twain and Cameron Caves
*Mississippi County - Big Oak Tree State Park
Oregon County - Grand Gulf
Oregon County - Greer Spring
*Phelps County - Meramec Spring
*Ripley County - Cupola Pond
*St. Clair County - Taberville Prairie
Ste. Genevieve County - Pickle Springs
*Stone County - Marvel Cave
*Taney County - Tumbling Creek Cave
Warren County - Wegner Woods

G. Resource. IMPORTANT FARMLANDS, PRIME FOREST LANDS, AND PRIME RANGELANDS

- 1. Level of Protection. Projects shall be examined for compliance with Exhibit C of Rural Development Instruction 1940-G. This exhibit includes the requirements of the Department of Agriculture Regulation 9500-3, "Land Use Policy" and "Farmland Protection Policy Act," (FPPA), Public Law 97-98. USDA Regulation 9500-3, "Land Use Policy", in addition to requiring the consideration of alternatives when important land resources are involved, also covers prime forest land and prime range land. The FPPA requires the consideration of alternatives when an applicant's proposal would result in the conversion of important farmland to nonagricultural use. The final rule for the implementation of the FPPA was published in the Federal Register, Vol. 49, No. 130, July 5, 1984 as 7 CFR Part 658 - FARMLAND PROTECTION POLICY ACT. This rule requires the use of Form AD-1006, Farmland Conversion Impact Rating. Refer to Attachment 5, pages 2-9, for instructions on how the Form is to be used and completed.**

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has designated individuals throughout the State to complete the Forms AD-1006. Refer to Attachment 5, Page 1, for a map of the State outlining those individuals' areas of responsibility and their names, addresses, and

telephone numbers. The Forms AD-1006 should be referred to the appropriate NRCS staff member for completion when needed.

Within the state, land use controls are administered by those counties, cities, towns and villages that have had referendums and have passed zoning ordinances.

2. **Agency Jurisdiction.** Consult with the local NRCS office to assist in the identification of important land resources. Also consult with the appropriate county, city, town or village for existing zoning laws and any existing programs or policies to protect important land resources. The appropriate Regional Planning Commission or Council of Governments may also be of assistance.
3. **Location of Resource.** There are no designated prime forest land or prime range land areas in Missouri. However, due to the diversity of land resources within Missouri, contact with NRCS and appropriate county, city, town, or village officials should be made to insure that important land resources are identified and protected.

H. Resource. SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER RECHARGE AREA

1. **Level of Protection.** There are no designated Sole Source Aquifer Recharge Areas in the State of Missouri.
2. **Agency Jurisdiction.** The Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for designating and administering the Sole Source Aquifer Recharge areas.

I. Resource. UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

1. **Level of Protection.** The legal authority for the regulating of underground storage tanks (UST) is the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and its amendments. The purpose of this law is to minimize or eliminate the adverse effects to the environment of leaking underground storage tanks containing hazardous substances or petroleum.
2. **Agency Jurisdiction.** Confer with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Tanks Section, Missouri Hazardous Waste Program, P. O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, (573) 751-6822.

Additionally, confer with the Regional EPA UST Office, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7, Air, RCRA, and Toxics Division, 901 North 5th Street, Kansas City, KS 66101, (800) 223-0425.

3. **Location of Resource.** Underground storage tanks containing hazardous substance or petroleum may be found almost anywhere. Above ground storage tanks with below ground connecting piping may be classified as an underground storage tank if 10% or more of the volume, including the below ground connecting piping, is beneath the ground as stated in the Notification For Underground Storage Tanks form for reporting underground storage tanks.
 - (a) Notification is required under Federal and State law for all Underground Storage Tanks used to store regulated substances, in service on or after January 1, 1974. The information requested is required under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended, and the Missouri Underground Storage Tank (UST) Law, Chapter 319.100-139 RSMo. Refer to Attachment 6 for the reporting form. Notification is required for tanks that meet any of the following criteria:
 1. It is an underground storage tank.
 2. It contains regulated substances, such as petroleum or substances defined as hazardous under Section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601.
 3. It is not exempt from the reporting requirements. The following describes underground storage tanks that are exempt from the reporting requirements:
 - Farm or residential tanks of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes;
 - Tanks used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored.
 - Septic tanks.
 - Pipeline facilities regulated under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979, or which is an intrastate pipeline facility regulated under State law.
 - Surface impoundments, pits, ponds, lagoons.

- Storm water or wastewater collection systems
- Flow-through process tanks.
- Liquid traps or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations.
- Storage tanks situated in an underground area (such as basement, cellar, mineworking drift, shaft or tunnel) if the tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor.

Information concerning state rules and regulations governing underground storage tanks can be found on the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Hazardous Waste Program website at www.dnr.state.mo.us/alpd/hwp and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Underground Storage Tanks website at <http://www.epa.gov/swrust1/>.

Rural Development personnel are responsible for notifying the Department of Natural Resources of underground storage tanks, which meet the above criteria, located on inventory property within 30 days of acquisition of the property. Prospective purchasers of the inventory property must also be informed if a reportable tank is on the property to be sold, provided with a copy of the reporting form, and advised of the notification requirements.

- (b) The Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Hazardous Waste Program, Tanks Section, maintains a list of reported underground storage tanks in the state. The list can be accessed on the internet at: www.dnr.state.mo.us/alpd/hwp/download.htm; the underground storage tank information is in the Petroleum Tank Address file. Missouri Rural Development employees can access this list on the SNAP Server in a file titled 'underground_storage_tanks'.

J. Resource. WASTE MANAGEMENT - HAZARDOUS & NONHAZARDOUS

1. **Level of Protection.** The legal authority for the regulation of waste is: the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and its amendments, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and

Liability Act of 1980 and its amendments, which are federal laws. State law relating to waste management is found in Chapter 260 of the Missouri Revised Statutes, Sections 260.200 - 260.245 Solid Waste Disposal and 260.350 - 260.550 Hazardous Waste Management. The purpose of these laws is to minimize or eliminate the adverse effect of the disposal of waste into the environment.

A hazardous waste has two requirements; it must be a waste and it must be hazardous. Waste is any material for which no use or sale is intended and which will be discarded or any material which has been or is being discarded. Hazardous refers to the potential of the substance involved to cause death, serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness, or to pose a threat to the health of humans or the environment. To be considered to be a hazardous waste a material must be a solid waste (a solid, liquid, or gas that is a discarded material that is abandoned, recycled, or otherwise inherently waste-like); and it either: exhibits the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity or is a listed waste (a waste which is on a list, compiled by EPA, of specific hazardous wastes and/or specific substances).

In the event of a hazardous waste spill, contact the EPA National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802 and the Missouri Emergency Response Commission at (573) 634-2436 if either of the following two events occur: (1) a spill endangers: surface water, human health, or the environment. (2) A spill requires a response by a fire department. In addition, a report of the incident must be filed with the EPA Region 7 office.

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of the MO DNR or EPA. Noncompliance with regulations may convert the property where the waste is stored to a waste disposal site.

- 2. Agency Jurisdiction. Confer with Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Hazardous Waste Program, 1738 E. Elm Street, P. O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176, (573) 526-3315.**

Also, confer with Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Solid Waste Management Program, 1738 E. Elm Street, P. O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176, (573) 751-5401.

Additionally, contact the U.S Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7, Office of External Programs, 901 N. 5th Street, Kansas City, KS 66101, 1-800-223-0425 or (913) 551-7003.

3. **Location of Resource.** The State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) maintain various lists of hazardous waste and solid waste sites. Those lists include: CERCLIS (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liabilities Information System which lists sites examined by EPA for possible hazardous substance contamination; RCRA TSD (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Transportation, Storage and Disposal) maintained by EPA which lists sites on which treatment, storage and/or disposal of hazardous wastes takes place; Registry of Confirmed Abandoned or Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites maintained by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources; and the NPL (National Priority List) maintained by EPA which lists those sites with the highest priority for hazardous waste cleanup pursuant to EPA's Hazard Ranking System; and a list of properties used for solid waste disposal (commonly referred to as landfills or garbage dumps) maintained by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Those lists can be accessed as follows:
- (a) CERCLIS and RCRA TSD. Hazardous waste information lists can be accessed on the internet through the EPA Envirofacts Data Warehouse. The internet site is: www.epa.gov/enviro/ ; enter the five digit zip code in the Quick Start section and follow screen directions from there to view a list of EPA regulated facilities. In addition to the Envirofacts Data Warehouse, EPA has developed an internet site which provides information concerning Clean Water Act facilities with direct discharge permits, Clean Air Act stationary sources, and generators and handlers of hazardous wastes that are regulated under RCRA. The internet site is called Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) and can be accessed at <http://www.epa.gov/echo>.
 - (b) Registry Log of Confirmed Abandoned or Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites. Refer to Attachment 7 of this Guide for the Registry Log. The list is updated annually.
 - (c) NPL. See Attachment 8 of this Guide. The list will be updated periodically. Information for a particular NPL site can be found by accessing the EPA Queries, Maps, and Reports website at www.epa.gov/enviro/html/qmr.html and selecting Superfund (CERCLIS).
 - (d) Solid Waste Disposal Facilities. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Air and Land Protection Division, Solid Waste Management Program, maintains lists of Sanitary,

Demolition, Utility Waste, and Special Waste landfills and Infectious Waste and Materials Recovery facilities. Those lists can be accessed on the internet at <http://www.dnr.state.mo.us/alpd/swmp/availpub.htm> Information concerning individual landfills and facilities can be obtained from the contact person named on the list(s) or the appropriate Regional Office of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources can be contacted for information. Attachment 10 of this Guide is a map identifying the Department of Natural Resources' regions and Regional Office locations.

K. Resource. WATER QUALITY (Water supply, wastewater, "208 Plans")

1. Level of Protection.

- (a) **Water Supply.** The principal federal law affecting water supply is the Safe Drinking Water Act (PL93-523) as amended through June 86. The Act provides for drinking water standards, monitoring requirements and other requirements for insuring a safe and adequate supply of water. At the state level, the authorizing statute is the Missouri Safe Drinking Water Law, Chapter 640 RSMo, 1978 as amended through 1989 and implemented by 10 CSR Division 60.
- 1) Regulation of Private Water Supply Wells by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Chapter 256.600 RSMo and 10 CSR 23) - Private ground water wells are subject to regulations which establish criteria for the drilling of wells for private systems. Such wells are required to be cased to specific depths.
 - 2) Regulation of Public Water Systems by Department of Natural Resources (Chapter 640 RSMo, and 10 CSR 60) - All community water systems are required to: obtain written authorization prior to construction, alteration, or extension of the system; obtain final approval of construction; obtain a permit to dispense water to the public; meet all bacteriological, chemical, turbidity, radiological maximum contaminant levels (MCL's) and monitoring requirements. All non-community water systems must: obtain a permit to dispense water; notify the Department of Natural Resources of the intent to construct a new or expand an existing water system;

meet monitoring and maximum contaminant level requirements.

(b) **Wastewater.** The principal laws related to wastewater are the Clean Water Act (PL92-500) as amended through 1987 and EPA implementing regulations (40 CFR). At the state level, the authorizing statute is the Missouri Clean Water Law, Chapter 644, RSMo, 1986 as amended through 1987 and implemented by regulations 10 CSR Division 20. The control of water pollution is accomplished through many activities of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources including:

- 1) **Construction Permits** - A construction permit must be obtained before beginning construction, installation, or modification of any sewer systems, water contaminant source, point source, or wastewater treatment facility, including a no discharge facility, except for domestic sewage flow of less than 1500 gallons per day retained on the property. Also, the owner of a concentrated animal feeding operation may need to obtain a permit or letter of approval for their manure and wastewater management system prior to constructing the facility.
- 2) **Operating Permit** - A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit must be obtained for any contaminant source, point source, or wastewater treatment facility before any discharge to the waters of the State occurs. Also, the owner of a concentrated animal feeding operation may need to obtain a permit or letter of approval for their manure and wastewater management system prior to placing the facility into operation.
- 3) **Water Quality Standards** - General water quality criteria have been established and are applicable to all waters of the state at all times.
- 4) **Design, Construction and Operation of Wastewater Treatment Systems Regulations** prescribe minimum criteria for the design, testing, operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment systems including sewers, sewage pumping stations, sewage treatment works, wastewater treatment lagoons/ponds and land application systems. Plans and specifications for wastewater treatment systems must meet the minimum criteria and are subject to approval by the State.

- 5) All wastewater treatment construction grant projects receiving federal money must include an environmental review similar to that discussed in this document, conducted by the Region VII EPA or the State of Missouri (Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Water Pollution Control Program) as delegated. A request should be made for a copy of this document.
- (c) **208 Plans.** As provided in the Clean Water Act PL 92-500, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Water Pollution Control Program assisted in the preparation of 208 plans for three major areas as well as preparing a statewide 208 plan. Two agencies have been designated as Water Quality planning and management agencies; East-West Gateway Coordinating Council in St. Louis and the Mid-America Regional Council in Kansas City. All 208 plans were certified by the Governor as the official Water Quality Management Plan for Missouri. Although state and area wide water quality management plans were completed and certified in 1979, occasional revisions are necessary. Revisions include, but are not limited to:
- Water Quality Standards updates (every 3 years), 305(b) Water Quality Assessments (every 2 years), 303(e) Basin Plan revisions (as necessary), Wasteload Allocations and Total Maximum Daily Loads (as necessary), 201 area boundary changes (as necessary).
- Whenever one of the above activities is completed, a revision to the Water Quality Management Plan simultaneously takes place. Each of the above publications or official documents will contain a statement indicating its relationship to the Missouri Water Quality Management Plan.
- The Clean Water Act (1977), Section 208 requires states and localities to develop area-wide comprehensive plans for improving water quality in the area or state. Approval by local government should constitute verification that the proposed projects conform to the goals of the 208 plans.
2. **Agency Jurisdiction.** Applicable laws governing water quality considerations are administered by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102. Consult with the following programs, as appropriate:

Water Pollution Control Program - (573) 751-1300
Public Drinking Water Program - (573) 751-5331

Also confer, as appropriate, with the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Section for Environmental Public Health, P. O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, (573) 751-6102 or the appropriate Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services District Health Office. See Attachment 11 for the locations and contact information for the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services District Health Offices.

3. Location of Resource. Specific locations are detailed in the above mentioned publications. Early consultation with water quality experts, if appropriate, is essential.

L. Resource. AIR QUALITY

1. Level of Protection. The legal authority for efforts to improve air quality and to lessen human exposure to polluted air stems principally from the Clean Air Act of 1970 as amended, particularly the amendments of 1977. Under the Act, states are required to achieve the primary air quality standards set by the EPA within specified time limits for sulfur dioxide, particulates, carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and lead. The states must institute air pollution regulations which at least satisfy minimum federal standards, such as prohibiting development which cause air quality to deteriorate below the standards, and mandating clean-up measures where violations are registered.

The legal authority for the State is the Missouri Air Conservation Law, Chapter 643, RSMo. Compliance with this law is required when constructing a new facility or modifying an existing facility which may emit significant quantities of contaminants to the atmosphere. In those cases, a construction permit must be obtained from the Air Pollution Control Program, DNR before beginning construction.

Consideration of air quality impacts is often a difficult and highly technical undertaking, involving different standards for different types of emissions and development. For purposes of the environmental assessment, the task can begin with a set of simple questions: Are the project users particularly sensitive to existing or projected air pollution levels? Will the project generate sizable traffic or industry? Does the project require a construction permit? Is the project located in the vicinity of a monitoring station where air quality violations have been registered? The first and second questions focus on site suitability for human occupancy. The other questions will help

in determining whether the project is in compliance with the State Implementation Plan.

Agency Jurisdiction. Data on existing air quality and compliance with the law can be obtained from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Air Pollution Control Program, P. O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, (573) 751-4817.

The Missouri Highway and Transportation Department, County Departments of Public Works, or cities can sometimes furnish data on future traffic patterns or industrial locations which will locate major air pollution sources near the site.

2. **Location of Resource.** Specific locations of concern for air quality standards and information concerning those locations and standards can be found on the internet at <http://dnr.state.mo.us/alpd/apcp/homeapcp.htm>

M Resource. NOISE

1. **Level of Protection.** There are several Federal laws which address noise issues, however, these are usually of major concern primarily to the noise producers and affect highways, airports and noise producing equipment and vehicles.

Rural Development has adopted and follows the standards and procedures developed by HUD and contained in 24 CFR 51 of Subpart B entitled, "Noise Abatement and Control." The regulations provide minimum national standards to protect citizens against excessive noise in their communities and places of residence as listed below.

65 Ldn or less - Acceptable

Exceeding 65 Ldn but not exceeding 75 Ldn -Normally Unacceptable -
Appropriate sound attenuation measures must be provided: 5 decibels attenuation, above attenuation provided by standard construction, required in 65 Ldn to 70 Ldn zone; 10 decibels additional attenuation in 70 Ldn to 75 Ldn zone.

Exceeding 75 Ldn - Unacceptable

Rural Development regulations do not contain standards for interior noise levels. Rather a goal of 45 decibels is set forth and the attenuation requirements are geared towards achieving that goal. It is assumed that with standard construction, any building will provide sufficient attenuation so that if the exterior level is 65 Ldn or less, the interior level will be 45 Ldn or less.

The specific procedures for determining the noise exposure levels for a site are clearly spelled out in the HUD Assessment Guidelines. The process is one in which the noise level from each source affecting the site is calculated and then combined to derive the overall exposure.

2. Agency Jurisdiction Applicants and Rural Development personnel are responsible for evaluating the noise environment of potential program sites. The following other agency information contacts may be consulted for data pertaining to the following three noise sources:
 - (a) Aircraft noise (airports). Contact the local Airport Operations Center, FAA Control Tower, or Military Air Operations Center for the airport of concern.
 - (b) Railroad noise. Contact the Engineering Department for the specific railroad of concern.
 - (c) Roadway noise. If there are project architects/engineers, consult them first. In other cases, assistance may be obtained from the Missouri Department of Transportation, 105 W. Capitol, Jefferson City, MO 65102, (573) 751-2551.

M. Resource. NATIONAL TRAILS

1. Level of Protection. This program is administered under the provisions of the National Trail System Act of 1968, as amended. The purpose of the program is to engender the development of scenic, historic, and recreational trails throughout the country. Whenever a proposal has the potential for incompatible activity or substantial interference with the nature and purpose of the trail, the administering agency should be consulted.
2. Agency Jurisdiction. National Park Service, Department of Interior, is responsible for administering the program. There are four National Trails, which are in or affect Missouri. Those trails and the National Park Service contacts are:

Santa Fe National Historic Trail
Trail of Tears National Historic Trail
National Park Service
Long Distance Trails Group Office
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728
(505) 988-6888

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, NE 68102
(402) 514-9311

Oregon National Historic Trail

National Park Service
Long Distance Trails Office
324 South State Street, Suite 250
P.O. Box 45155
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155
(801) 539-4093

3. **Location of Resource.** The locations of the National Trails in Missouri are: the Lewis and Clark National Trail which is the Missouri River and associated recreation and historic sites; the Santa Fe National Historic Trail with its significant historic places and national historic landmarks along the trail; a major landing near Independence which is associated with the Oregon National Historic Trail; and the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail near Cape Girardeau. Information concerning the trails can also be found on the internet by accessing the National Park Service website at <http://www.nps.gov>

N. NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES AND NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY

1. **Level of Protection.** National Wildlife Refuge System lands have been acquired under a variety of legislative acts and administrative orders. The transfer and acquisition authorities, used to obtain the lands, usually have one or more purposes for which land can be transferred or acquired. Some of those purposes include carrying out the national migratory bird management program, land conservation purposes, conservation of wetlands, protection of fish and wildlife resources, and to conserve fish and wildlife which are listed as endangered species or threatened species.
2. **Agency Jurisdiction.** The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), an agency of the United States Department of the Interior, has the principal responsibility for managing the National Wildlife Refuges and National Fish Hatchery located in Missouri.

Refer to Attachment 4, Page 2, of this Exhibit for the names, addresses and telephone numbers for those responsible for managing the individual National Wildlife Refuges and National Fish Hatchery in Missouri.

3. **Location of Resource.** Refer to Attachment 4, Page 1 for a map reflecting the location of each of the Missouri National Wildlife Refuges and National Fish Hatchery.